FINAL

Decision Document for the Former Incinerators, Building 4428 and 4430 Parcel 96(7)

Fort McClellan

Calhoun County, Alabama

June 2001

Task Order CK08
Contract Number DACA21-96-D-0018

IT CORPORATION
A Member of The IT Group

US Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District

FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE FORMER INCINERATORS, BUILDINGS 4428 AND 4430, PARCEL 96(7) FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

JUNE 2001

U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES DECISION DOCUMENT

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, Parcel 96(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcel at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, Parcel 96(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, Parcel 96(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 96(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 96(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SITE

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC comprises two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR THE FORMER INCINERATORS, BUILDINGS 4428 AND 4430

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, ***Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama***, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, ***Final Site Investigation Report, Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, Parcel 96(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, June.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000, ***Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, July.

QST Environmental, Inc. (QST), 1998, ***Final Site Investigation Work Plan, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, March.

Science Applications International Corporation, 1998, ***Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama***, July.

acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, are located in the north-central portion of the FTMC Main Post (Figure 1). The buildings are located in a wooded area approximately 150 feet west of Goode Road (formerly 10th Street). The parcel is a diamond-shaped area measuring approximately 250 feet (east-west) by 500 feet (north-south). Buildings 4428 and 4430, are believed to have been constructed as coal-fired incinerators. Approximately 50 feet northeast of Building 4430 are coal storage bins constructed of cinder block. The bins are 2 to 3 feet tall and occupy an area of approximately 20 feet by 20 feet.

The Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, were reportedly also used for storing heavy equipment parts from 1962 through 1964. FTMC personnel used one of the fire boxes as an incinerator in the 1950s and 1960s. Wooden vehicle crates, paper boxes, fan belts, and hoses were burned at this facility. A 6-by-4-foot concrete sump 3 feet in depth is located immediately southwest of Building 4428.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using DOD guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. Parcel 96(7) was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel in the environmental baseline survey. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or that require further evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcel 96(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library
Reference Section
Anniston, Alabama 36201
Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison
Telephone: (256) 237-8501
Fax: (256) 238-0474
Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library
9th Floor
Jacksonville State University
700 Pelham Road
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265
Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249
Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.
Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

IT Corporation (IT) completed an SI at the Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, Parcel 96(7), to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT, 2001). As part of the SI, IT incorporated data previously collected at the site by QST Environmental, Inc. (QST).

IT and QST collected a total of eleven surface soil samples, four subsurface soil samples, and seven groundwater samples during the SI at the site. Groundwater samples were collected from three temporary and four permanent monitoring wells installed during the SI at the site. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOC), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), and metals (with the exception of the temporary monitoring wells which were only analyzed for VOCs). In addition, surface soil samples were analyzed for pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls. Two subsurface soil samples were analyzed for total organic carbon and one subsurface soil sample was analyzed for dioxins.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (IT, 2000). The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metals concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998).

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be low.

Although the site is projected for passive recreational land reuse, the analytical data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for unrestricted land reuse. In soils, metals that exceeded SSSLs were below their respective background concentrations or within the range of background values, with the exception of copper and silver in one surface soil sample. VOC, SVOC, pesticide, and dioxin analytical results were below SSSLs.

In groundwater, several metals were detected at concentrations exceeding SSSLs and background concentrations. However, the samples with the elevated metals results had high turbidity at the time of sample collection, which is believed to have caused the increased metals concentrations. Evaluation of lower-turbidity groundwater samples indicates that metals have not adversely impacted groundwater at the site. VOC and SVOC concentrations in groundwater were below SSSLs.

Several metals were detected in surface soil at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background concentrations within and adjacent to Building 4430. Concentrations of trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene exceeded ESVs in several samples; however, 40 percent of these TCE results were in samples associated with a laboratory or field blank also containing TCE. Two pesticides (4,4'-dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane [DDT] and 4,4'-dichlorodiphenyldichloroethene [DDE]) exceeded ESVs in six surface soil samples. Since the site is located within the developed area of the Main Post and viable ecological habitat is limited, the threat to potential ecological receptors is expected to be low.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, Parcel 96(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 96(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcel 96(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, Parcel 96(3) (formerly Parcel 96[7]).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	$0
Present Worth Cost:	$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Further remedial action is unnecessary at the Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, Parcel 96(3) (formerly Parcel 96[7]). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land-use control restrictions. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcel 96(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Former Incinerators, Buildings 4428 and 4430, Parcel 96(3) (formerly Parcel 96[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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ACRONYMS

ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
DDE	4,4'-dichlorodiphenyldichloroethene
DDT	4,4'-dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
IT	IT Corporation
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
QST	QST Environmental, Inc.
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
TCE	trichloroethene
VOC	volatile organic compound

Prepared under direction of:

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